

there are certain Senators on his side of the Chamber who would like to discuss the bill at that time, and thus reach an earlier conclusion upon it?

Mr. McNARY. No; I think it would be just a waste of time to meet tomorrow.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator really thinks we would get to a conclusion sooner by not holding a session tomorrow?

Mr. McNARY. I am sure of that; and it would give us a much-needed opportunity to catch up with our office work.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator is aware of the fact that there was a tentative understanding that on Monday the electoral-college joint resolution would come up.

Mr. McNARY. Yes; that measure has been made a special order for Monday.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the Senator contemplate that it will take much time?

Mr. McNARY. Let me say to the erudite Senator from Mississippi that his imagination is as good as mine.

Mr. HARRISON. My imagination was that not much time would be required. I did not think the discussion of the joint resolution would take over a couple of hours.

Mr. McNARY. Then I coincide with the Senator. I have not any idea on the subject; but I do think we ought to take a recess or adjourn until Monday.

#### RECESS

Mr. HARRISON. In view of the assurance and the fine spirit of cooperation manifested by the distinguished leader of the minority, joined in by the Senators who surround him—all of whom seem to approve his utterances—and in the hope that my action may expedite the disposition of the bill, I now move that the Senate take a recess until 10:45 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Mr. LONG. Sunday morning?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, Mr. President; we have a special order for Sunday morning.

Mr. LONG. I do not want my church hour disturbed; but that is all right. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until Sunday, May 20, 1934, at 10:45 o'clock a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate May 18 (legislative day of May 10), 1934*

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

William J. O'Brian, of Buffalo, N.Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N.Y., in place of Fred A. Bradley.

This nomination is to correct an error in spelling of surname as previously submitted on February 26, 1934.

##### UNITED STATES MARSHALS

R. Kenneth Kerr, of Ohio, to be United States marshal, southern district of Ohio, to succeed Paul H. Creswell, resigned.

William Ryan, of Illinois, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Illinois, to succeed Arthur M. Burke, resigned.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

###### To be captain

First Lt. Ployer Peter Hill, Air Corps, from May 10, 1934.

###### To be first lieutenants

Second Lt. Robert James Dwyer, Air Corps, from May 10, 1934.

Second Lt. John Honeycutt Hinrichs, Field Artillery, from May 12, 1934.

Second Lt. Frederick Lewis Anderson, Jr., Air Corps, from May 16, 1934.

##### MEDICAL CORPS

###### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. John Berwick Anderson, Medical Corps, from May 10, 1934.

Maj. Walter Paul Davenport, Medical Corps, from May 12, 1934.

Maj. Austin James Canning, Medical Corps, from May 15, 1934.

Maj. Lanphear Wesley Webb, Jr., Medical Corps, from May 16, 1934.

##### DENTAL CORPS

###### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Leigh Cole Fairbank, Dental Corps, from May 11, 1934.

Maj. Terry P. Bull, Dental Corps, from May 15, 1934.

##### VETERINARY CORPS

###### To be major

Capt. Frank Marion Lee, Veterinary Corps, from May 16, 1934.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18 (legislative day of May 10), 1934*

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

William J. O'Brian to be collector of customs for customs collection district no. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N.Y.

##### COAST GUARD

###### To be ensigns

Walter Stephen Bakutis.

Edgar Vigo Carlson.

Thomas James Eugene Crotty.

Ever Samuel Kerr, Jr.

Clarence Milton Speight.

## SENATE

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1934

*(Legislative day of Thursday, May 10, 1934)*

The Senate met at 10:45 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 5 minutes to 11 o'clock a.m. today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

The motion was agreed to.

On the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I move that at the conclusion of the ceremonies to be held today in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock a.m. today.

The motion was agreed to.

On the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

JOINT MEETING TO COMMEMORATE ONE-HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF LA FAYETTE

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, in conformity with House concurrent resolution 37, providing that the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a.m. today to participate in exercises in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, I move that the Senate proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms, the Vice President, the Secretary, and the Chaplain, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

#### RECESS

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Senate, under the order previously entered, stood in recess until Monday, May 21, 1934, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1934

The House met at 11 a.m., pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 37, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, the Lord of lords and the King of kings, and our Father, too, whose life-giving currents course through the breasts of all men, we calmly wait at the altar of prayer. At Thy footstool we reverently acknowledge Thy sovereignty. We praise Thee that Thy merciful providence reaches to the ends of the earth. We pause today, as lovers of liberty, to breathe the deepest sentiment of gratitude. Heavenly Father, glorify Thyself in this service as the heart of the Nation is touched by the fidelity of soul and the loyal cooperation of a renowned son of another soil. He toiled valiantly to help seal the destiny of the New World. Thou who art "The Ancient of Days", richly bless the two great Republics, whose representatives are assembled in this service. May the ideals of free government, peace, and fraternity float on and on over the happy, prosperous union of these great peoples. Upon the breath of our prayer, we entreat Thee, O God, to let Thy light shine through all lands, inspiring good will and brotherhood the world over. Do Thou bless and enrich the Church universal and let the glory of the Lord be established in the souls of all nations; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of Thursday, May 17, 1934, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

## RECESS

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly, at 11 o'clock and 4 minutes a.m., the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Chair.

# COMMEMORATION CEREMONY IN HONOR OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF GILBERT DU MOTIER, MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

## ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS

The House of Representatives will convene at 11 o'clock a.m. and will be called to order by the Speaker, the Honorable HENRY T. RAINEY.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the House, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D.

Arrival of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable John Nance Garner, and the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives will relinquish the gavel to the Vice President, who will assume the Speaker's chair as the Presiding Officer of the joint session of the two Houses of Congress.

The Speaker of the House will take the seat at the left of the Vice President.

The following officials and guests of honor will be announced by the doorkeeper and escorted to the seats assigned to them, in the following order:

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Ambassadors, the Ministers, and the Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The General of the Armies; the Chief of Staff of the United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy; the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

The Governors of the several States, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, specially invited guests, and the representatives of the Revolutionary patriotic societies.

Court René de Chambrun, descendant of the Marquis de La Fayette.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Musical selection.

Salve Regina (Roeder), Catholic University Choir, Dr. Leo Behrendt, director.

The Presiding Officer will recognize Representative SOL BLOOM, of New York, Director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements.

Representative SOL BLOOM will read the concurrent resolution adopted by the two Houses of Congress relative to the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette.

Leon Rothier—Musical selection.

The Presiding Officer will recognize Representative MARY T. NORTON, of New Jersey, chairman on the part of the House of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

Representative NORTON will present His Excellency, Mr. André de Laboulaye, Ambassador from France.

Address by His Excellency, Mr. André de Laboulaye, Ambassador from France.

The Presiding Officer will recognize Senator HARRY FLOOD BYRD, of Virginia, chairman on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

Senator BYRD will present the President of the United States.

Address by the President of the United States.

Lawrence Tibbett—Musical selection.

Benediction by the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Z. Barney Thorne Phillips, D.D.

The Vice President will then declare the Joint Session dissolved.

[The assemblage will kindly remain seated until the distinguished guests have retired.]

The Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements will escort the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet from the Hall of the House.

The Doorkeeper will escort the invited guests from the Hall of the House in the following order:

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Ambassadors, the Ministers and the Chargés d'Affaires of Foreign Governments.

The General of the Armies; the Chief of Staff of the United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy; the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

The Governors of the several States, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, specially invited guests, and the representatives of the Revolutionary patriotic societies.

Count René de Chambrun, descendant of the Marquis de La Fayette.

Upon the retirement of the guests, the Senate will return to its Chamber.

The House of Representatives will resume its session.

The Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The Speaker relinquished the gavel to the Vice President, who, as the Presiding Officer of the joint session of the two Houses, called the session to order.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who were escorted to the seats assigned to them.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.



The Ambassadors, the Ministers, and the Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The General of the Armies; the Chief of Staff of the United States Army; the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy; the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

The Governors of the several States, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, specially invited guests, and the representatives of the Revolutionary patriotic societies.

Count René de Chambrun, descendant of the Marquis de La Fayette.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Catholic University Choir, Dr. Leo Behrendt, director, sang *Salve Regina* (Roeder).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr. BLOOM, to read the concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 37).

Mr. BLOOM read the concurrent resolution as follows:

#### House Concurrent Resolution 37

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock antemeridian, on Sunday, May 20, 1934.*

That a joint committee consisting of 5 Members of the House of Representatives and 5 Members of the Senate shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, which is empowered to make suitable arrangements for fitting and proper exercises for the joint session of Congress herein authorized.

That invitations to attend the exercises be extended to the President of the United States and the Members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and such other persons as the Joint Committee on Arrangements shall deem proper.

That the President of the United States is hereby invited to address the American people at the joint session of the Congress in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the death of General La Fayette.

Mr. Leon Rothier sang *La Marseillaise*.

Mr. BLOOM, a Representative from the State of New York, presented His Excellency, Mr. André de Laboulaye, Ambassador of the French Republic.

#### ADDRESS OF THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

His Excellency, Mr. André de Laboulaye, delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress of the United States, it is indeed a great honor for the French Ambassador to be invited by the American Congress to address you within these walls in the presence of the President of the United States and to add his own country's tribute to that which the United States is today paying to General La Fayette. I owe this honor to the courtesy of the Congress which, in the past, has given so many proofs of its appreciation and gratitude for La Fayette's contribution toward American independence.

It was the Continental Congress which, in 1777, accepted the young Frenchman's assistance and conferred upon him the rank of major general in the Continental Army. Again, it was the Congress which, in 1824, gave an impressive reception to La Fayette on the occasion of his memorable visit to the United States. The attachment of the Congress and of the American people to La Fayette's memory through a century and a half is touching evidence both of the gratitude of the United States and of the greatness of the man to whom this honor is rendered.

To my own and my Government's appreciation of this tribute may I add the thanks of La Fayette's family, of which a member, Count René de Chambrun, is with us today.

Today's ceremony carries me back quite naturally to the celebration held in Paris 2 years ago, at the time of the

bicentennial anniversary of Washington's Birthday, when the then President of the French Republic, Monsieur Paul Doumer, personally participated just as President Roosevelt is taking part today.

History has indeed united the names of Washington and La Fayette with bonds that cannot be severed. A friendship, so rare and so true, grew up between La Fayette—youthful and impetuous—and Washington—mature and self-possessed—and continued to bear fruit long after the deaths of these two great leaders. Despite occasional differences of opinion, their intercourse always was marked by a spirit of the greatest courtesy and confidence. This friendship between these two champions of liberty, based on complete devotion to the same ideals, must continue, as in the past, to inspire the American and French Nations, not only in the present but in the days to come.

I have been instructed by the President of the French Republic to convey to you the following message as an expression of the sentiments which are felt on this occasion by the Government and the people of France:

It affords me great pleasure to convey to the American people and to the Congress of the United States the grateful and fraternal greetings of the French people. Faithful for generations to the traditions of your forbears and to the unalterable feelings which constitute the treasured heritage of our two democracies, you are conforming to Washington's spirit in solemnly commemorating on this day the memory of La Fayette, citizen of France and citizen of the United States.

Your eminent President's moral authority, the initiative of Congress, and the spontaneous support of the whole American public invest this function with an impressive and moving solemnity. It is thus that you bear witness to your attachment to the traditions and principles of civilization of which the noble figure of La Fayette is a symbol. It is thus that you confirm the enduring value of the human contacts on which our mutual friendship is founded.

On the banks of the Moselle River, in the heart of the ancient city of Metz, the society of the Knights of Columbus has generously erected a monument in honor of La Fayette. When I attended its dedication at the side of Marshal Foch, and on numerous subsequent occasions, I have pondered over the episodes of the War of Independence and the World War, depicted by the bas-reliefs, and I have meditated upon the great lesson which these glorious feats teach the present generation.

The ideals of liberty which bound us together in those heroic days continue to inspire us in the task of building peace. Our two peoples are seeking progress and prosperity through orderly processes and through respect for the individual. Their common endeavor is the strongest safeguard for these ideals. Their mutual understanding continues to be one of the basic conditions for the maintenance of world peace.

In this spirit, the French people understand the full meaning and implication of the impressive homage rendered to La Fayette by the United States. I am expressing the sentiments of all my countrymen in assuring you of France's unchanging gratitude.

(Signed) ALBERT LEBRUN,  
President of the French Republic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] to present the President of the United States.

Mr. BYRD, a Senator from the State of Virginia, presented the President of the United States.

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The President, Hon Franklin D. Roosevelt, delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ambassador, Members of the Congress, Gentlemen of the Supreme Court, my friends: A century ago President Andrew Jackson, in communicating the melancholy news of the death of La Fayette to the Congress of the United States, called it "afflicting intelligence." And so it was. It made more than one Nation mourn, none more than our own. The Marquis de La Fayette was referred to in a General Order to our Army and Navy as "the distinguished friend of the United States"; and the Congress, with rare felicity, added to this the phrase, "the friend of Washington, and the friend of liberty."

In this threefold role of friendship we, the people of this Nation, have enshrined him in our hearts, and today we cherish his memory more than that of any citizen of a foreign country. It is as one of our Nation's peerless heroes that

we hail him, just as his beloved France enshrined him in the Pantheon of her immortal sons.

Many generations later, more than two million American boys, backed by the solidarity of a great Nation, went to France. Those soldiers and sailors were repaying the debt of gratitude we owe to La Fayette, and at the same time they were seeking to preserve those fundamentals of liberty and democracy to which in a previous age he had dedicated his life.

There is no higher tribute we can pay to his memory than this we pay today. In communicating his death to the Nation, President Jackson ordered that "the same honors be rendered him as were observed upon the decease of Washington." Jackson was moved by the tenderness of a personal friendship—moved as he said, "by personal as by public considerations" to direct that every honor be paid "the last Major General of the Revolutionary Army."

We know the exquisite relationship which existed between Washington and La Fayette, and I am indeed pleased that the Ambassador of the French Republic has referred to this friendship. It was that of father and son. For the great Virginian the Frenchman had a veneration and love which approached homage. To him Washington was an ideal—almost more than human.

With Andrew Jackson, the friendship bore perhaps a more personal and intimate cast, because the two were more of an age. Both were mere youngsters at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Jackson, a boy of ten in 1777, first saw La Fayette when he landed in Charleston and before he started northward to meet the Congress. The sight of the gallant young Frenchman was so deeply engraved in the heart of Andrew Jackson that half a century later it was as vivid as the day it was etched. Jackson himself, even in boyhood, was to contribute his mite "to shake off the yoke of tyranny and to build up the fabric of free government." And when La Fayette visited our shores again in 1824, Jackson wrote him a paean of welcome, in which he referred to the state of his "own youthful feelings" on the occasion of that first visit. His coming then, he said—

Aroused every patriot from a state of despair to that of confidence in our bleeding cause, while the shout of victory or death was sung through the welkin. It inspired an enthusiasm becoming the people who had resolved to be free.

When they met here in Washington, La Fayette said this to the hero of New Orleans:

Had you witnessed my anxiety, when on a sudden all Europe was pacified, and the flower of the British Army were on their way to Louisiana, you would still better judge what I felt of relief, joy, and pride on receiving the glorious account of your victory. I have long anticipated the pleasure to take you by the hand, and whatever be your future movements I will not leave the United States before I have sought and found opportunity to express in person my high regard and sincere friendship.

This first meeting was as simple and genuine as their natures. Jackson had come to Washington for the session of the Congress, as Senator from Tennessee. He put up with his old friend, John Gadsby, at the Franklin House; and immediately learned that La Fayette was a guest in the same inn. The mayor of Washington had informed the President of the United States that—

The friend of the people (La Fayette) must be the guest of the people, and could not stay at the White House.

It was a memorable Congress that year, the last to elect a President of the United States, and Andrew Jackson was in the thick of the storm. The two old soldiers saw much of each other during that long winter, and as a Member of the Senate Jackson took part in all the ceremonies held in honor of the French patriot.

It stands on the record of the day that—

La Fayette was the only man who ever was, in his personal capacity, publicly received by the Senate of the United States.

The record shows that they received him—

as a brother, rather than a stranger, as one of a loving family, come from a distant shore, after a long and weary absence, to revisit the friends of his youth.

Senator Barbour, of Virginia, presented him. The President and the Senators rose from their seats, uncovered, and the General, advancing toward the Chair of the Senate, was invited to take a seat prepared for him on the right of the Chair. The Senate then was adjourned; for a while the Senators flocked about their guest and gave him a warm-hearted welcome.

It was given to the House of Representatives to extend the welcome of the Nation. Exactly such an assembly as this now before me met in the Hall of Representatives, every branch of the Government fully in attendance. Henry Clay, the Speaker, in expressing what was in the hearts of the people, said:

The vain wish has sometimes been indulged that Providence would allow the patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the immediate changes which had taken place.

To La Fayette had come, he said:

The realization of the consoling object of that wish. General, you are in the midst of posterity. No, Mr. Speaker,—

Replied La Fayette,

posterity has not begun for me—since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings in my behalf which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

I like to remember also the picture of the visit of General La Fayette to General Jackson at the Hermitage. When La Fayette landed at Nashville, the people stood far back and let Jackson go forward alone to greet him and to welcome him as his feet touched the shore.

At the official welcome of the State of Tennessee, a group of Revolutionary soldiers, some thirty or forty officers and men, stepped forward to greet the old patriot. He saluted each of them with animation and affection. Suddenly his eye fell on one whom he had known in France, who had come with him to America and had been at his side during the Revolution. This worn and wearied old soldier had ridden 1700 miles to see his old general; and when they met, they fell into each other's arms, kissed each other as only Frenchmen can perform that act of devotion, and sobbed aloud.

The next day Jackson entertained him at the Hermitage. The people seemed to sense that history was being made and left them much to themselves. They talked about the French and American Revolutions, and much about Napoleon. Jackson took pride in showing him over the house he had built for his beloved wife. He produced a box of pistols, and opening it, asked La Fayette if he knew whose pistols they were. "Yes," said La Fayette, "they are the ones I gave to General Washington in 1778, and," he added, "I feel a real satisfaction in finding them in the hands of a man so worthy of such a heritage."

Today I have brought to show to the Congress of the United States another link between La Fayette and our country—a sword which has never yet been shown to the American people.

After the termination of the World War and the reoccupation of Alsace by the French, this sword was rediscovered. Its history is this: Shortly before the death of Washington his old companions in arms—those gallant Frenchmen who had taken part in our War of the Revolution—joined together and had this sword made by special order to be presented to their former Commander in Chief.

Before the presentation could be made, Washington died; and 133 years later, through the fine courtesy and feeling of the present Government of France, the sword was brought to America by a distinguished descendant of General La Fayette and presented to the present President of the United States. This sword rests and will rest for all time below the portrait of President Washington in the White House.

I like to associate La Fayette and Jackson. La Fayette's last letter to Jackson was an appeal for help from the Congress for the family of a brave Frenchman who had served in our Revolutionary War. His last thoughts were of Con-



gress and of Jackson. He instructed his son to send to Jackson, for transmittal to the Congress—

A copper plate on which was inscribed the first engraved copy of the American Declaration of Independence to be deposited in their Library as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection for his adopted country.

It is a singular coincidence that Jackson's mind many years later turned to La Fayette in his last hours. When Jackson's will, signed with his palsied hand, was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed to George Washington La Fayette—

The pistols of General La Fayette which were presented by him to Gen. George Washington, and by Col. William Robertson presented to me.

These he desired sent to the son of his old friend, as his will declared—

As a memento of the illustrious personages through whose hands they have passed, his father, and the Father of His Country.

Mr. Ambassador, I trust that you will inform our good friend, the President of the French Republic, the Government of France, and through them the people of France that on this hundredth anniversary of the death of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, we, the representatives of the people of the United States, have assembled once more to do honor to the friend of America.

Mr. Lawrence Tibbett sang Kipling's Recessional and the Star-Spangled Banner.

#### BENEDICTION

Rev. Z. Barney Thorne Phillips, D.D., L.L.D., Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the benediction, as follows:

May the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, and may the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit be upon the people of this country and our sister Republic and upon the peoples of the whole earth and remain with them from this time forth, henceforth, even forever more. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint session of the two Houses is now dissolved.

Thereupon the President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, the Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, the Governors of the several States, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Count René de Chambrun, representatives of the Revolutionary patriotic societies, the Vice President and the Senate retired.

#### AFTER RECESS

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 12:03 o'clock p.m.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings of today be printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted at the proper place in the Record of today's proceedings cablegrams received from the President of the Senate of France, and other distinguished officials of the Government of France.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The cablegrams referred to are as follows:

PARIS, May 18, 1934.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C.

At the moment when in a like sentiment of recognition our two Republics are celebrating the memory of La Fayette, the hero of liberty, I beg you to transmit to the Congress of the United States the cordial greeting of the French Senate. We will never forget that yesterday as formerly our two nations were united in defending an ideal of right and justice.

JULES JEANNENEY,  
President of the Senate.

PARIS, May 19, 1934.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS,

Washington, D.C.

I wish to associate myself as the Minister of Foreign Affairs with the sentiments expressed in the Congress by the President of the French Republic on the occasion of this ceremony which consecrates and glorifies the time-honored friendship of our two countries.

LOUIS BARTHOU.

PARIS, May 18, 1934.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the French Chamber wishes to associate itself with the pious ceremony organized by the Congress in honor of La Fayette, the hero of liberty in the two worlds and the symbol of the understructure of fraternity which unites our two nations. We are grateful and proud of the homage rendered to the memory of our illustrious compatriot who was, with George Washington, one of the founders of the modern political civilization.

PAUL BASTID,  
Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, May 18, 1934.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and also as former Ambassador of France to the United States of America, I wish to associate myself solemnly in the celebration by the American Congress of the one hundredth Anniversary of the death of La Fayette. No celebration could be dearer to the hearts of the French Senators. They are deeply grateful to their American colleagues and salute the ever-living symbol of an indestructible spiritual friendship between the heirs of the American Revolution and the descendants of the French Revolution for the progressive development of individual liberties and collective civilization.

HENRY BERANGER.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Monday, May 21, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon.